

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

PUBLISHED BY S. SLIPSON & J. CONRAD, No. 91, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Vol. I.]

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1823.

[No. 122.]

TERMS.

Country Paper, three times a week, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements are fully and conspicuously inserted, at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and thirty cents per square for every subsequent insertion, with a deduction of ten per cent. to subscribers.

* Communicative must come free of postage, to ensure success.

We are informed, that on the 20th of March, a fire broke out in the Catholic church at Natchitoches, situated in the most commercial quarter of the town, and before the flames could be overcome, about 40 dwelling houses and stores were consumed.

A FRAGMENT.

It was not long before his friend S—the Englishman alluded to in our first hint, unfolded to Mr. Calhoun his desire of a permanent situation in the War Department. The subject was one that required some reflection; but Mr. Calhoun appointed an evening, when S— should call upon him to discuss the matter, over a bottle of Madeira. S— was punctual to the time. Mr. Calhoun appeared in great glee; his spirits seemed unusually elevated; he talked much, and particularly aimed his wit at the vulgarity of the American character, &c. In the happiest strain of all imaginable ridicule, he reciprocated the sneers of his friend S— against the universal suffrage enjoyed by the Americans; frequently pausing in the midst of a virulent invective against his own country, and snapping his fingers, exclaimed, “Sir I would not give a mess of porridge for my birthright!” S— applauded him for his discernment and lavished the most fulsome encomiums upon the British Constitution; to which Calhoun replied in a bumper, by toasting “King, Lords, and Commons”—“But about the appointment,” said S—, “I have devised a scheme,” answered Calhoun. “This d— American must resign! He shall resign!—You shall have his place!”

The American officer in the War Department did resign. How could he do otherwise? He stood in the way of an English libeller of American Patriots and institutions. He had a large family! But Mr. Calhoun was implacable; and Mr. S—, the English Defamer was appointed in his place. “Weep, Columbia, weep!”

The affair soon got wind. The character and principles of S— were notorious. The Democratic citizens were indignant at the outrage thus made upon their party, and the insult offered to their principles. But Mr. Calhoun was inviolable. S— was thought to be securely seated in a snug office for life. The interviews between Mr. Calhoun and his English friend, were frequent and private! Over a bottle of old Madeira, it was the delight, the bliss of both, to revile the mobility of America, and sneer at the cheapness of suffrage here! The dignity of English Gentlemen; the ancestral honours of the English Nobility; the splendour of the Court, and the advantages of Hereditary Government, formed the darling topics of their conversation! To all the sneers and ridicule of his friend S—, upon American manners and politics, Mr. Calhoun listened with pleasure; but when he lavished praises and applause upon England, pleasure sparkled in his eyes, and rapture seemed to ravish him of judgement.

Unhappily this scene of mutual bliss was of short duration. The busy tongue of fame was active in propagating the ominous intimacy between the Libeller and Mr. Calhoun.—[Hiatus.]

The Federalists will sometimes make us laugh in despite of all our efforts to preserve our gravity. They now display as many antics as a monkey confined by a chain, in order to free themselves from the mortifying knowledge of the complete ascendancy and supremacy of Democratic principles. But they need not worry themselves, for even a Hartford Convention could not now raise them to any thing like mediocrity. They have fallen, and fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again.

REVIEW.

ON THE TRUE POLICY OF STATES, with regard to BANK CHARTERS.

By THOMAS EARLE. Philadelphia, 1823.

We have already expressed our approbation of the sound principles and enlightened views, which characterize the pamphlet of Mr. Earle. The period has now arrived, when the justice and expediency of re-chartering, what have been significantly termed the *batch of Banks*, should be discussed freely and fearlessly, with a single view to the public benefit, and the purity and integrity of our free institutions. A fear has been, but we think very fallaciously, entertained by many conscientious opponents of banks, that to refuse them a renewal of their charters, although the public good and the dictates of patriotism imperiously urged to such a course, might involve the commercial and trading classes in serious embarrassments. If there was any ground for this fear, which we do not believe, Mr. Earle

has here presented a project, which, while it lays prostrate all the noxious privileges of chartered companies, opens at the same time an avenue to an augmented circulation of sound currency, and an increase to the mass of active and real capital. This salutary effect he proposes to produce, by permitting a free competition in banking. Having shown that bank monopolies, as they now exist, are repugnant to the principles of justice and liberty, he proposes that charters shall be freely granted to all who apply for them, under certain regulations and restrictions, which he thus prescribes:

“1. That responsible sureties, in a certain amount, be given by the state treasurer, or other suitable officer, for the faithful discharge of the duties of the bank, and the performance of the duties required of it.”

“2. That no director have loans from the bank, at any time, to an amount greater than one half the par value of his stock; and that no stockholder have loans exceeding the par value of his stock.”

“3. That the private property of the directors [stockholders] be liable for the payment of all notes of the bank, or for a certain specified proportion of them.”

“4. That discounts shall not be made beyond a certain ratio to the capital, nor any notes issued when those already in circulation bear more than a certain proportion to the specie on hand.”

“5. That eighteen per cent. annual interest be allowed to the holders of notes on which specie payment has been refused.”

“6. That no dividend be made while specie payments are suspended.”

“7. That no dividend exceeding the rate of seven per cent. per annum be at any time made; but if the profits exceed that rate, a fund may be accumulated to be divided on the expiration of the charter.”

“8. That the directors be liable to fine for any infraction of the charter.”

“That an annual or semi-annual statement be made, by the officers of the bank, under oath or affirmation, specifying the amount of notes discounted for directors, the amount for stockholders, and that for all other persons; also, how much stock is held by directors, what notes are in circulation, and what specie is in the vaults; and whether any infraction of the charter has come to their knowledge.”

The most scrupulous and rigid advocate of justice, will allow that these restrictions are sufficiently comprehensive and forcible. Some of them, indeed, are rather too much so. The 1st and the 3d seem, indeed, to be too nearly the same. If the private property of the Directors be held liable, sureties could hardly be required. But we think Mr. Earle has overlooked a material defect in making the private property of the Directors responsible. Directors are transient officers, and this circumstance would render it uncertain as to indemnity, because it would open a door for endless litigation. The Stockholders are a more permanent and tangible security. But indemnity from them should be made as summary as possible, so as to avoid the common tedious process of suits at law. A clause to this effect should also be inserted in the act of incorporation; if, as we have every reason to believe, and hope, the Legislature of Pennsylvania should incorporate this system into all future charters granted to associations of stockholders.

The author has sagaciously anticipated, and ingeniously refuted, every objection which selfishness or dishonesty could invent against his plan; and takes a fair and impartial view of the arguments which may be adduced against the abolition of Banking monopolies.

These supposed objections he ranges under four heads, viz.

“1. There will be too much money, by granting charters to all.”

“2. Speculation will be too much fostered, and the value of property will be unstable.”

“3. Persons will obtain loans who ought not to have them.”

“4. Banks will fail, and the holders of their notes will suffer loss.”

Mr. Earle has examined the objections separately, and, in our opinion, shown them all to be fallacious. The difficulty of procuring Directors, under the stipulated conditions before enumerated, appears the most powerful among them; but this he has successfully refuted by the following reasoning:

“It may be said that suitable persons will not accept the office of Director, if their private property is made liable to be taken for the bank debts, in case of mismanagement; but acting with fidelity would secure them from all risk. Those who are elected must be men of property and discretion, not engaged in hazardous enterprises; and then each Director will have a sufficient guarantee of his safety, in the character and responsibility of the rest. But even were it otherwise, still so long as a bank was conducted according to the rules proposed, it could never lose more than its whole capital, and it is only a loss of more than the whole which would involve the private property of a Director. If a member of the board should at any time find his colleagues disposed to disregard the obligations of their charter, he might withdraw himself, and expose their conduct, before the capital could be annihilated. The proposed provision, therefore, could deter no honest man from accepting of the office. I am informed that a regulation of the kind exists in Rhode Island, where no difficulty is found in the obtaining of proper Directors.”

The evil consequences to be avoided by the adoption of this plan of Mr. Earle, are very numerous and of serious magnitude. The benefits to be accomplished by it on the other hand, are considerable. Owing to the competition thus produced between Capitalists and Banks, a reduction in the rate of interest will most probably be the consequence. If stocks rise much above par, new charters will be applied for; and the price of money, like every merchantable commodity will be in proportion to the quantum in market, and the current demand. High dividends, owing to

monopolies, enhance the price of Stock, and we have seen the time when Banks were making ten per cent per annum, while individuals were loaning to Government, and the Corporation at five. Indeed, we might calculate with certainty on this result; and if our Legislature will agree to grant charters to all who apply for them, under the conditions previously described, we shall have money at five, or four and a half per cent; because even at this low rate of interest, the Banks will still be able to divide six or six and a half per cent among their stockholders.

There is one feature of the plan of Mr. Earle, which irresistibly recommends it to the serious attention of the Legislature. It is purely Democratic. It sweeps away all the aristocratic barriers and peculiar privileges that now obtain. It overturns the system of Charters, and levels in the dust, the proud and aspiring prerogative of a sacred and inviolable license to practice oppression, extortion and injustice. In fine, the plan here proposed is not one of Charters, but their total abolition, with the substitution of wise, just, and salutary laws, protecting the rights of all, from the extortion and oppression of the powerful few.

The great importance of this question of Bank Charters, makes it the indispensable duty of every citizen to exert his feeble efforts to eradicate this pestilence from the land. In bestowing on the system of Bank Monopoly the term *pestilence*, we do it to express a moral evil, as intense and afflicting, as is the physical one of that name. We do not merely confine ourselves to the frauds, speculations, and bankruptcies of such institutions; but we extend our observations so as to embrace the great inroads it has made on the republican simplicity of our manners, on the purity of our principles, and on the very structure and character of society; imparting to all a habit of prodigality, pride, and ostentation, at variance with every virtue dear to Democracy, and necessary to the preservation of liberty. And this train of reflection suggests to us an improvement upon the proposed plan of Mr. Earle—that no Director should serve more than one year.

Banks established for the accommodation of Mechanics, Agriculturists, & Manufacturers, should be exempted from state taxation, while an increased impost should be levied upon others. We shall finish this imperfect sketch of Mr. Earle's pamphlet, by quoting his very pertinent remarks, with which he concludes: “Though I advocate free competition in banking, yet the general expediency of allowing a single individual to issue bank notes is admitted, for the public has a security in the association and joint acting of a number of individuals, with their characters and fortunes at stake, which it could not otherwise possess. It may often be found that a person will singly commit a fraud, but it is rarely known that a number of persons, associated, not simply of their accord, but by the election of others, will all combine in an act of palpable dishonesty. I would, therefore, require a considerable number of directors to every bank, and would have the legislature impose what conditions may be thought fit, but grant incorporation to all who will comply with these conditions. If it be wished to raise a revenue from banks, let a bonus of five, eight, or ten per cent be demanded, but give chartered privileges. [In this case no privileges.] to all who choose to pay that bonus. LET THE ONEROUS SYSTEM OF MONOPOLIES BE SCOTCHED FROM THE LEGISLATION OF A FREE PEOPLE.”

Pennsylvania has not been deficient in leading the way to useful improvements. May she add to her just reputation by being the first to exhibit the advantages of free competition in the operation of banking.”

COMMUNICATION.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The following circumstance cannot fail to corroborate the convictions that exist in the minds of our citizens, of the immense importance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, to the prosperity of Philadelphia. One such fact is worth a volume of arguments, and cannot fail to excite new energies, in support of this great undertaking.

There are at this time large quantities of Flour at our wharves, which were brought down the Susquehanna to Baltimore; there unloaded, and shipped for our port on board sloops which came round the Capes of Virginia and Delaware, thus subject to the expenses of a double voyage, sea risk, and pilotage.

If produce from the shores of the Susquehanna seeks our market under such disadvantageous circumstances, it is obvious, when we reduce the navigable distance between Havre de Grace and Philadelphia from 500 to 80 or 85 miles, that Philadelphia will probably receive the chief part of the produce of that rich quarter of the country.

To the citizens of such portions of the State of Pennsylvania, as are watered by, or contiguous to, the Susquehanna, the above fact speaks a language not to be misunderstood. They are as deeply interested in the success of the proposed measure as the citizens of Philadelphia. When the canal is completed, they will have the choice of two convenient markets for their produce, subject to light expenses of transportation. It is therefore hoped they will not look on with indifference, in an affair so vitally important to them, but will afford the undertaking effectual aid.—Let us give “a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull all together.”

Our citizens are earnestly requested to trans-

quize their minds on the subject of the route. Opinions are, it is true, very variant in regard to the proper location. Could it be expected to be otherwise? Has a large community ever been unanimous on the details of any very important undertaking? Such a case perhaps never occurred—perhaps never will. Whatever route may be adopted, the advocates of other routes will complain. The mass of the complainants will be perfectly sincere and honest in their opposition; some few, it is to be feared, may be blinded by personal views. But the Board of Directors, a great majority of whom are citizens of Philadelphia, have no interest in any particular route, and have wisely resolved to form no decision until the opinions have been had of experienced engineers wholly disinterested in the affair. This affords all the security against error, that can reasonably be desired, and we hope will put an end to all cavil or uncertainty on this point.

It is suggested to the Directors to apply to the government of the United States for the aid of the Board of Engineers.

FULTON.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Latest from England.

The ship *Minerva*, capt. Wilson, in 28 days from Liverpool, has brought papers of that place of the 5th April, from which it appears that no accounts had been received of the commencement of hostilities on the Spanish frontier. The Duke of Angoulême had arrived at head quarters, and it is naturally to be inferred from this circumstance, that Spain would be forthwith invaded, if his royal highness did not receive counter orders in a few days from Paris. It was reported in one of the London papers (the *Sun*), of the 3d April, that the official declaration of war by France against Spain, had been received by the British government, and that the French armies were in full march into the Spanish territory. This intelligence, however, was not relied on. The King of Spain, accompanied by six thousand troops, left Madrid on the 20th March, for Seville, as previously settled by the Cortes.

The *Minerva* sailed in company with the packet ship *William Thompson*, on board of which is our regular supply of papers. Only a few papers were received by the *Minerva*, and these were brought up by a boat chartered by the editors of the *Gazette* and *Mercantile*, to whom we are indebted for a perusal of them.

Sun Office, London, April 3. Second Ed. Government has received the declaration of WAR BY FRANCE AGAINST SPAIN, as well as the manifestos of the French government on its armies entering Spain. How far Ministers may think proper to give publicity to these documents, we cannot pretend to judge.

The London Globe of April 1st contains an energetic address from four of the most independent members of the French Chamber of deputies. D'Argenson, J. Kœchlin, G. W. La Fayette, and Ed. Bignon, to their constituents of the Department of the Upper Rhine. None of the Parisian Journals would venture to publish it. The address says the acts of the Chamber has violated in the person of one of its members the independence and the rights of all, destroyed the electoral sovereignty of the people, and sapped the fundamental basis upon which all representative government reposes. For these reasons the signers refused to give sanction of their assistance to the acts of the Chamber.—They say “nothing is more notorious than the multiplicity of arbitrary means employed in every part of France to prevent the election of men fit to compose a true representation of the national rights and interests.” The present composition of the Chamber of Deputies, they declare, is unconstitutional and illegal.

“We would not despair of the Chamber itself, whatever the origin, the form and the agglomeration of the elements of which it is composed; we have not yielded to the statement which directs us to separate ourselves from its illegal acts until the moment an incontestable proof that this assembly, at least while it is incomplete, cannot be brought back into the paths of national interest. . . . You will approve the motives according to which we deem it our duty to remove strangers to the operations of a Chamber which has been mutilated by its own hands, and in which the national representation, even such as it is, has lost its integrity.”

A Bayonne article of May 25th, states, that King Ferdinand and the Royal Family left Madrid for Seville, without any opposition or the least sign of reluctance, on the 20th of March. The Cortes and the Ministers accompanied the King, but the permanent Deputation remain at Madrid till the government arrives at its destination. One hundred and fifty carriages compose his Majesty's suite, and he was to travel about 5 or 6 leagues per day.

A corps of Royalists were surprised on the 6th of March, at Estesa de Serre, by militia-men of Cervera; several were killed, and the remainder dispersed.

The Royalist, Paul Miralles, was at a place called Comme de Laurens, within seven leagues of the sea, and had levied money and provisions in the neighbouring villages. A detachment of 400 Constitutionalists had been sent against him but were repulsed with loss.

The London Globe of the 2d ult. has a Postscript, dated at 9 o'clock, which says—“An express was received by an eminent house at a late hour this morning. We understand that the Bourbons, in imitation of the conduct of Bonaparte, intend to send a negotiator with their army. An eminent diplomatic character had left Paris for the purpose of accompanying the Duke d'Angoulême, and it is supposed that some proposition will be made to the Spanish government, before the actual commencement of hostilities, which, it will be seen from the statement of our correspondent, was expected about the 14th or 15th inst.

The Trappist with 200 men was raising recruits in Guipico. O'Donnell was at Va Carlos, organizing a battalion of Royalists. The Constitutionalists still held Lambrices, a mountain of Navarre. A party of forty of the Constitutional cavalry attacked a band of one hundred and fifty Royalists going to France, and cut them to pieces, not one having escaped.

The Traveller of the 31st announces that intelligence had been received by a rapid conveyance from the head quarters of the French army of the eastern Pyrenees, informing of the arrival there of the Duke d'Angoulême, on the 23d of March. It had been reported that strong disaffection had been manifested in that division of the French army, (about 32,000 men;) but nothing was said of it in letters by this conveyance. There was a report that Mina entered the French territory on the 17th, but it appears to have been without foundation. Mina was at Perthus on the 18th.

On the day of his arrival at Perpignan, the Duke d'Angoulême dined at the Hotel de la Prefecture, with Marshal Moncey, (Duke de Coreglano) and the Baron d'Eroles. A grand review of the troops was to take place the next day. The town was illuminated in honour of the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 24th he was to leave for Bayonne. The town of Perpignan was so full that the famous insurgent Chief Moses Anton was unable to get a bed.

The Paris papers of April 1st were received by express on the 3d. On the last of March a stormy debate took place in the Chambers, on the War Budget. The discussion was opened by Mr. Boudonnaye, who pointed out the dangers to be apprehended from the vacillating conduct of the ministry. M. de Villele said France had done every thing consistent with national honor, to preserve peace and to save Spain, and that she had no other alternative than that of vindicating those principles, which were equally essential to the peace of France and Spain, by the course she was now pursuing, and which he doubted not would be crowned with success.

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Bordeaux and Toulouse of the 24th ult. from Bayonne of the 26th, and from Perpignan of the 20th. It is stated at Perpignan, that there are 20 millions and a half of francs deposited for the use of the army. The Duchess of Angoulême was to leave Paris on the 26 of April. A Paris paper of the 25th of March, states that the troops which were ordered to reach Toulouse on the 28th, had been directed to hasten their march, so as to reach that place on the 25th.

The Duke of Belluno passed through Tours on the 26th of March, on his way to the army.

M. Decaux, was on the 26th of March, appointed Director General of the personnel of the war, in the place of Lieut. General Coetlosquet; the latter is appointed Aide Major General of the army of the Pyrenees.

The Greeks.—Accounts from Constantinople are to the 28th of Feb. Letters from that place announce that the Porte has acceded to the proposals brought by Lord Strangford. A report was in circulation that an amnesty for the Greeks is one of the articles. Letters of the 25th. from Constantinople, state that Lord Strangford had had an audience with the Sultan. It was then resolved to take a step towards an agreement with Russia; the Reis Effendi having declared to Lord Strangford that the Turkish ministers were ready to renew the relations with Russia. A formal communication had not been made. An extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna, from Constantinople on the 18th, probably with this communication. Expresses were immediately despatched forthwith to St. Petersburg, and London.

In the Archipelago the Greeks continue to capture vessels. Great efforts are making by the Turks for striking a decisive blow against the Greeks.

A convention has been published between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, for withdrawing the Austrian troops from the Sardinian country. Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 8th of March, mention that there was an earthquake in the island of Alund, on the 30th of January: the day was gloomy, and considerable snow fell.

A new poem by Lord Byron, called “The Age of Bronze,” was published in London, on the 1st of April.

Liverpool, March 28.—The animation which our cotton market showed last week, subsided on Saturday.

London, April 3.—Price of Stocks this day—Consols opened this morning at 74 3/8 1-2, at which price they remain steady up to this hour; Three per cents. 74 3/8 1-2; Four do. 94 3/8 1-2.

The Liverpool Mercury contains an account of the shipwreck of one of the packets from Dublin for Liverpool. Upwards of one hundred passengers perished.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The U. S. brig Enterprise, Lieut. Commandt. Gallagher, sailed yesterday morning for Porto Rico and Key West.

Shorting intelligence.—The great races on Long Island, next month, appear to excite general attention: a number of horses are already in training, and every effort will be made to run Eclipse off the course. Nat. Adv.

much longer against the Brazilians, who continued closely to besiege it by land, and the squadron destined to blockade the port was shortly expected to arrive. The Europeans of Bahia made an attack upon the island of Ioparica, but were repulsed by the Brazilians with considerable loss. The European troops, in some of the fortifications, were sickly, and supplies of fresh provisions were cut off.

SALES BY AUCTION.
Abstract of Sales which are to take place to-day, and to-morrow.
Dry Goods. this afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, at No. 28, North Front street.
Dry Goods. this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 36, North Front street.
Coffee. at half past 9 o'clock on Friday morning, at No. 36, North Front street.
Melasses. at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, at No. 36, North Front street.
Sugars. on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Dock, above Walnut street.
Lard Library. this evening, at No. 108, Chesnut street.
Books. this evening, at the north-west corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.
Canton China, Crockery, and Glassware. this afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, at No. 34, South Front street.
Groceries. on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34, South Front street.
Hardware. this evening, at No. 32, South Front street.
Glassware. on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 32, South Front street.

ALMANAC.

1823.	Sun	Sun	High	Moon's
MAY.	Rises	Sets	Water	Phases.
5 Monday	5 4	6 56	10 0	Full 6-3 47m
6 Tuesday	5 3	6 57	10 44	Full 6-3 47m
7 Wednesday	5 2	6 58	11 30	Full 6-3 47m
8 Thursday	5 1	6 59	0 7	Full 6-3 47m
9 Friday	5 0	7 0	0 48	Full 6-3 47m
10 Saturday	5 59	7 1	1 45	Full 6-3 47m
11 Sunday	5 58	7 2	2 48	Full 6-3 47m

Letter bags at the Merchants Coffee House.
Henry, Paley, & Co. 10th.
Jefferson, Gray, Belfast, 7th.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.
Ship Pacific, Sharpe, 116 days from Canton, with teas, silks, &c. to R. Ralston. Left Whampoa, on the 1st, and the Ladron, on the 5th of January. The following vessels were at Whampoa: ships America, De Kovan, for N. York, next day; Pagoda, Bancroft, for Hamburg, in a day or two; Huntress, Superior, and Citizen, of and for New York; Isabella, and Dorothea, for Philad. Alert, for Boston, and George, of Providence, for the N. W. Coast. Passed the Straits of Sonda, on the 24th; in co. with the English Company's ship Dunica, America, De Kovan, and a ship supposed to be the Pagoda. On the 20th Feb. to the East of the Isle of France, experienced a very severe gale. On the 2d March, lat. 32° 17', long. 56° 30', E. spoke the English ship Sir William Murray, 42 days from Calcutta, bound to Cowes. Passed St. Helena, on the 21st of March, and saw in the Roads, an American ship and brig. Off Ascension, on the 26th March, spoke the English Company's ship Prince Regent, from Calcutta. On the 3d April, on the Line, in long. 27° W. spoke the schr. Express, Stacy, 42 days from New York, bound to St. Salvador, all went. On the 24th, in lat. 25° 30', N. long. 63° 10' W. spoke the Danish ship Maria Christina, Tooby, from St. Thomas, bound to Hamburg. On the 4th May, took a Pilot.
Ship Stranger, Fisher, 60 days from Havre, with wine and mde. to R. E. Griffith.
British barque Lord Collingwood, Robinson, 45 days from Bristol, England, with mde. to W. C. Cardwell.
Brig Richmond, Reynegon, 13 days from Havana, with coffee, to J. Latour, bound to Europe. The brig Mary Ann, Corry, sailed before the Richmond, for Philad.—and saw her 3 days out.
Schr. Knickerbocker, Webb, 3 days from New York, with mde. to J. G. Stacey.
Schr. Mercator, Allen, 3 days from New York, with mde. to G. W. Myers.
Schr. Messenger, Hall, 7 days from Providence, with mde. to Bevan and Porter.
Schr. Reaper, Somers, 4 days from New York, with mde. to captain.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Swaine, 14 days from Savannah, with cotton, rice, &c. to D. & B. M. Cready.
Schr. Richmond, Hand, 3 days from Norfolk, with tobacco, coal, &c. to captain.
Sloop Henry, Delano, 6 days from Newbern, with naval stores, to J. Turner, jr. & Co.
Sloop Olive Branch, Adams, 3 days from New York, with molasses, to C. King.

CLEARED.
Ships Jackson, Gray, Belfast, Briggs Leader, Jones, Havre; Monroe, Hadden, Mobile.
Arrived, schr. Nancy & Betsey, Nelson, 10 days from Edenton, N. C. with naval stores.
Schr. Cygnat, Dean, 8 days from Charleston, with cotton, mahogany, &c.
Schr. Julia Ann, White, 11 days from Edenton, with staves.
Schr. Milden, Steelman, 9 days from Richmond, with coal.
Sloop Sailor's Fancy, Smith, 9 days from Richmond, with coal.
Brig Morning Star, Welden, 37 days from Pernambuco, with sugar, molasses, hides, horns.
Brig Arctura, Robinson, 23 days from New Orleans, with cotton, tobacco, &c.
Schr. Echo, Hall, 30 days from N. Orleans, with cotton & lead.
Schr. Penobscot Packet, of Boston, 9 days from St. Andrews, with plaster.
Schr. Castine Packet, Blodget, 9 days from Norfolk, with shingles.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cleared, schr. Freemason, Rogers, Laguna.
Arrived, ship General Smith, Robinson, 47 days from Rotterdam, with ballast.
British brig Union, Penn, 56 days from Liverpool, salt, crates.
Schr. Lorenzo, Young, 13 ds from Gonaves, coffee & logwood.
At quarantine, schr. Lorenzo, Young, 13 ds from Gonaves, coffee & logwood.
Barque Budget, Meany, 15 ds from St. Thomas, dye wood & sugar.
The steam boats Maryland, and Constitution made an excursion down the river yesterday afternoon. They ran a distance of ten miles in one hour, with little variation as to speed.

For Middletown and Hartford, The Sloop PAULINA.
(A staunch new vessel.) Capt. R. F. LOPK, Will sail in a few days. For Freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to the master on board, first wharf below Chesnut street, or to
D. W. Prescott,
No. 22, South Water street.

Potatoes, Herring, &c.
1100 Bushels New England Potatoes, (on board sloop Paulina, Chesnut street wharf.)
500 do. Nova Scotia do. (superior quality.)
500 do. Seed do.
200 Boxes 1st and 2d sort Herring.
150 Casks prime Goshen Cheese.
50 do. & 100 boxes Shipping do.
For Sale by
D. W. PRESCOTT,
No. 22, South Water st.

CIRCUS.
Performance this evening and every evening during the week.
Mr. Hunter's Seventh Night.
Tickets admit only the night they are sold, and pass checks admit none but those to whom the door-keepers give them.
Doors open at half past 6, and performance commence at half past 7 o'clock.
The evening's entertainments to commence with the Grand Entree, with a magnificent display of beautiful horses.
The spotted horse General Jackson will go through his performances.
Horsemanship by the whole troop.
An elegant display of black wire performances, by Mrs. Carnes.
Horsemanship by Mr. Parker, his first appearance in this city, in which he will go through the broad sword exercise, the horse in full speed.
Still Vaulting by the whole troop of flying phenomena—Clown, Mr. Williams.
Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.
The comic song of the Smoker's Club, by Mr. Roberts.
To conclude with a grand spectacle, got up under the direction of Mr. Blyth, called the
SECRET MINE.
The whole of the equestrian performances under the immediate direction of Mr. Blyth, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.
Box 50 cents—children under ten years of age admitted to the boxes at 25 cents. Fit 25 cents. Tickets to be had from 11 until 2 o'clock, and at night at the office.
During the continuance of the company in Philadelphia, Mr. Blyth proposes to teach a select number of ladies and Gentlemen the elegant art of riding and managing a horse with ease and safety. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office, or Mr. Thomas Desilver's Book Store, 253, Market street. may 8—It

Ornamental Wall Painting.
CHRISTIAN JAHNS.
No. 210 North Eighth Street, above Vine street, Spring Garden.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues to carry on colouring and wall painting in imitation of paper in all its branches. He manufactures all his own colours, which will enable him to accommodate those who may be disposed to employ him, at one half of his former prices, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
He will paint both in oil and water colours. He will also colour (if desired) over old paper and assures the public, he can do the work in such a manner that the dampness of the walls will not deface it. He has tried the experiment and has always found it to stand the test.
He has constantly on hand all kind of washes for colouring walls, with directions for using, which he will dispose of by the gallon or a less quantity, and at one half the price that has been heretofore charged.
N. B. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
may 8—diy.

TAKEN UP.
By the Subscriber, on the 25th day of April last, a black COW, with white spots on her, about four years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
James Hunter,
Passyunk Township.
may 8—2dt

Volunteer Election.
The members composing the company of Germantown Volunteers are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the house of John M. Beckus, on Wednesday the 14th of May instant, and then and there between the hours of ten in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day elect by ballot.
One Captain.
One First Lieutenant.
One Second Lieutenant.
Jacob G. Tryon,
Brigade Inspector.
Brigade Inspector's office, }
Philadelphia co. May 5, 1823. } may 8—1dt

Real Estate.
To be sold at public auction, on Thursday evening the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee House.
A three story brick message or tenement and two story piazza and kitchen with the lot in which they stand, No. 50, on the south side of Almond street, between Front and Second streets, in the district of Southwark. 18 feet front on the said Almond street, and extending that breadth 110 feet to Cote's alley, which alley is paved and curbed, and on which it has the same front the house is in complete order, having been painted and papered this spring, with two commodious rooms on each floor, with entries, &c.
The chambers are private, with fire place in each; the cellars dry and large, extending under the back buildings, with two fire places in the front cellar.
The above property will be sold without reserve, and clear of all incumbrance. \$1350 of the purchase money may remain on being secured by bond and mortgage bearing interest for 1, 2, or 3 years, if the purchaser chooses.
Thomas Passmore & Co.
may 8—dts Auctioneers

J. TOGNO,
SUCCESSOR TO J. VANNANT'S
Lucky Lottery office, N. W. corner of Third & Walnut.

Has the pleasure to invite his Friends and the Public in general, to a participation of the advantages which will arise to his patrons on the drawing of the Sixth Class, Union Canal Lottery, New Series, will positively take place on the 16th day of July, or sooner.
To enlarge further on the integrity of the plan of this scheme, by elaborate construction of phrases, would appear luring the public, whose acute intelligence will discern the genuineness and unprecedented advantages over all other lotteries, by the following scheme:

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To be Drawn in five Minutes.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	\$8000	is	\$8000
1	do.	4000	is	4000
1	do.	2336	is	2336
1	do.	2000	is	2000
2	do.	1000	is	2000
4	do.	500	is	2000
10	do.	200	is	2000
36	do.	100	is	\$600
72	do.	50	is	\$600
432	do.	12	is	\$184
3780	do.	6	is	\$2680

4340 Prizes. \$57400
7140 Blanks.

11480 Tickets, at 6 dollars each.
Tickets \$6, halves 3, quarters 1.50, eighths 75 cents, Sixteenths 37 1/2 cents.
Packages of halves, quarters, eighths, containing the 42 numbers, can also be had, and in the proportion of the price of whole tickets.
Clubs dealt with on the most reasonable terms.
All prizes paid as soon as drawn, at
J. Tognos
Lucky Lottery Office, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut
may 8

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of *levari facias*, to me directed, **Will be Sold at Public Vendue,**
ON MONDAY,
The 19th of May, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

All that certain Messuage or Tenement, Mill and tract of piece of Land, situate, lying and being in Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a stone set for a corner in the line of John Brown's land, thence by the said Brown's land north eighty-six degrees west, ninety-six perches to another corner stone in the line of one perch wide road, thence along the same south six degrees and a half west, forty-one perches and an half to another corner stone, being a corner of John Gardner's land, thence along the same south eighty-six degrees east, forty perches and three feet to another corner stone, thence by land now or late of Conrad Weber, south five degrees and a half west, thirty-six perches, crossing the road leading to the mill, to another corner stone, being also a corner of the said Weber's land, thence by the same south eighty-six degrees east, sixteen perches to another corner stone, thence by the same south twenty-four degrees east, twenty-two perches to another corner stone, thence south forty-four degrees east, twenty-one perches and four feet to another corner stone, thence by the said Weber's and John Eckel's land south five degrees and a half west, twenty-six perches and six feet to another corner stone, in the line of another one perch wide road, thence along the same south eighty-six degrees east, forty-nine perches and seven feet, crossing a run to a post, south five degrees and an half west, one perch, along the end of the said road, thence by Conrad Weber's other land south eighty-six degrees east, eighty-seven perches to the York Road, thence along the said road north seven degrees east, two perches, thence by Mathew Ingram's land, the following courses and distances, to wit: north eighty-six degrees west, seventy-five perches to a corner stone, north forty-six degrees west, twenty-nine perches to a corner stone, north twenty-three degrees west, eight perches and eight feet to a black oak, north six degrees, east twelve perches to a black oak, north thirty-one degrees, west fourteen perches and three quarters of a perch to a black oak, north forty-five degrees west, nineteen perches and an half to a chestnut oak, north twenty-three degrees west, seventeen perches and an half to a stone, north five degrees and an half east, forty-two perches and an half to the place of beginning—Containing fifty acres more or less—It being the same premises which Susannah Corryell of Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, widow, and Samuel Mechlin, jr. of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, tanner, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Corryell, late of Bristol township aforesaid, miller, deceased, by indenture bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, recorded at Philadelphia, in deed book J. C. W. 28, page 290, and granted and conveyed unto Joseph Siddall in fee, subject to a certain annuity and yearly rent therein mentioned, together with all the wheels, gears, and mill works to the same belonging, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Siddall, and to be sold by
Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, may 6th, 1823.
may 8—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, **Will be Sold at Public Vendue,**
(By default of Samuel O'Connor)
ON MONDAY,
The 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, and two storied frame house thereon erected, situate on the north side of Fitzwalter street, in the township of Moyamensing, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Fitzwalter street, nineteen feet two inches, more or less, and extending in length or depth northward one hundred feet; bounded on the south by the said Fitzwalter street, on the west by a lot of James Whitehead, on the north by a twelve feet wide alley, and on the east by ground of James Enez; subject to the yearly rent of twenty-one Spanish milled silver dollars, and seven cents, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains at least, on the first day of May in every year for ever, without any deduction for any taxes, charges, or assessments whatsoever.
Conditions of sale are: fifty dollars of the purchase money to be paid cash, at the Coffee House, on the property being struck off; the remainder within ten days; and upon failure to comply with the cash payment, the property is to be set up and sold upon the same terms, at the risk of the person who makes default, without further notice. All arrears of ground rent will be paid out of the purchase money.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles McClaskey, and to be sold by
Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.
may 8—3t

A. I. SHYMANSKI
DENTIST,
No. 3, SANSON STREET—PHILADELPHIA.
April 29—4dt

Olympic Theatre.
Season Tickets for sale at the Book Auction, No. 32, South Front Street.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia county, May 5, 1823.
All persons residing within the bounds of the 2d brigade, 1st division, P. M. who may have arms in their possession, belonging to the commonwealth, which they are not entitled to hold, are requested to deliver them immediately to the nearest officer within the bounds of their company, battalion, or regiment, which officer or officers will cause the same to be delivered at the office of the subscriber, No. 229, North Sixth street, four doors above Callowhill. A reasonable compensation is allowed by law for the transportation or delivery of the same.
Unless the above order is immediately complied with, legal measures will be pursued to enforce it.
JACOB G. TRYON,
Brigade inspector, 2d brigade, 1st Division, P. M. may 7—1dt3t

To the Public.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH HAWKINS, of the city of Philadelphia, has the satisfaction to announce to them that he has just received under the great seal of the government of the United States, a full and exclusive confirmation of his improvements and invention in manufacturing and preparing all kinds of Mineral and Medicinal Waters, for the term of fourteen years succeeding.
The Patentee feels it his duty to state, that he is the original inventor of the present principle now in common use; not only in this country, but also in Europe. And the first to establish an institution of this kind in America, which he commenced in this city in the years 1806 and 7, which received the patronage and approbation of the most distinguished professional gentlemen.
This subject has been long before the public, where, he is sorry to say, interest has been concerned without any regard to science or the public good; and it has been deprecated by the patentee, that the community should be so long deprived of the advantages first contemplated by him, who now solaces himself in once more having it in his power to complete that work, he had the privilege of only commencing, and to hand down to them the value of his salutary discovery, which has been in the most unprincipled manner wrested from him, and converted to the use and profit of brass founders, cake bakers, dry good shops and others, too low to notice here, who have with impunity, trampled science under their feet, for the sake of a catch-penny concern.
The Patentee wishes it now to be understood by professional men, druggists and apothecaries, that it is his intention to transfer to them the advantages of his invention in a very distinguished and liberal manner, which will be published in a small work comprising all the principles of the discovery, and manner of preparing the different waters, medicinal as well as mineral, with many other important improvements in the apparatus, which will have a particular bearing on the health of all those who shall use the waters, and unfold advantages hitherto unknown. One copy of which shall be given to each purchaser of a license from him.
The Patentee however, aware of the importance of the artificial Mineral and Medicinal Waters to the health of the citizens of the United States, and unwilling that their salutary influence and effects should be confined to too narrow a sphere, takes this opportunity to invite all those who have hitherto infringed on his rights and privileges, to come forward in a fair and honourable manner, avail themselves of the profitable results of his discovery.
But as there may be some in all probability, who will still continue to violate his rights, he hereby notifies such person, and all whom it may concern, that it is his determination to prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, any and every future violation of the rights and privileges conferred by the said patent.
N. B. Satisfactory information, as far as necessary, may be had by application at No. 67, N. Front street, second door from the south east corner of Arch.
Also, communications and orders, post paid, addressed as above, promptly attended to.
April 26—6t

No. 477 Freeman's Real Estate Register.
On Thursday Evening,
The 8th, of May, at the Merchants' Coffee House at half past 7 o'clock,
Will be sold,
A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate at No 131 North Fourth street. The size of the Lot is twenty feet front by one hundred feet deep. The improvements on the Lot is a frame House in good order.
ALSO
At the same time, and place,
A Lot of ground, situate at No. 22 Kunkle street.—The size of the Lot is twenty feet front by seventy eight feet deep, on which is erected a three story brick House fourteen feet by sixteen feet.
The above will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Particulars and terms at Sale.
T. B. Freeman & Son,
April 30—dts
AUCTIONEERS.

POSTPONED SALE.
No. 414, Freeman's Real Estate Register.
On Thursday Evening,
The 8th May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House,
The one undivided third part of the following described premises, viz. A certain Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot of land, situate in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth on Water street and Penn street, nineteen feet eleven inches or thereabouts, and in depth east and west from Water street to Penn street aforesaid ninety feet or thereabouts, bounded by ground now or late of Margaret Nicholas on the south, by ground now or late of John Lardner on the north, by Penn street on the west, and by Water street on the east.
T. B. Freeman & Son,
may 7—dts
Auctioneers.

Miss Hamilton's Letters.
JUST RECEIVED BY E. LITTELL,
No. 68, Chesnut street.
Letters addressed to the Daughter of a Nobleman, on the formation of religious and moral principles—by Elizabeth Hamilton, in 2 vols. Price \$1 75 cents.
April 30—dts

Schr. Independence, 3 days from Havre de Grace, with staves.
Sloop Providence, 2 days from Providence, with teas, domestic goods, &c.
Schr. Plough Boy, 9 days from Matanzas, with coffee.
Schr. Albion, 9 days from Cohasset, 9 days from Plymouth, N. C. with naval stores and cotton.
Schr. Brandywine, 2 days from Brandywine, with corn meal.
Schr. Dusty Miller, 3 days from Brandywine, with powder, &c.
Schr. John Allen, Winsor, 8 days from Savannah, with cotton and rice.
Schr. Paragon, 8 days from Baltimore, with oil, ginseng, wool, iron, &c.
Sailed yesterday, ship Wm. Wallace, for Savannah. Arrived at Liverpool, the Leeds, N. York; Fabius, City Point—Mary Beach, Finchett, Thomas, and Malta, from Charleston; Grand Turk, Charlotte, Wilhelmina, Lord Whitworth, Bingham, Mary Amy, and Savannah, from Philadelphia; Union, N. Orleans; Philadelphia, from Philad.

Sailed 27th March, Mercury, Boston; Newburyport, Charleston, Manchester, Philad. 28th. Lette. Portsmouth, 29th Edward, do; 30th, Ephraim, N. York.
Arrived at Liverpool, 4th April, Mary, Slater, and Caledonia, Charleston; Gen. Brock, Wilmington; Ramolokday, New York.

The Currier, from Charleston, and Wm. Tell, from Savannah, went ashore at the Mile Rocks on the 21st—the latter got off with the loss of anchors.

The ships Hoqua, from Canton; Asia, Reed, from Batavia, and Isabella from Charleston, arrived at Deal, 30th March.

Below, brig Morning Star, Welden, 37 days from Pernambuco, with hides, horns, &c.
Brig Arctura, Robinson, 23 days from N. Orleans, with cotton, tobacco, &c.
Schr. Echo, 23 days from New Orleans.

Schr. Penobscot Packet, 9 days from St. Andrews.

Schr. Independence, from N. Carolina, with staves.
Also, schr. Fox, which sailed 2 days since for Matanzas, returned—having sprung both masts in beating into the Hook.

Cleared, ships Herald, Baker, Boston; Virginia, Hallet, N. Orleans; Hercules, Gardner, Havre; brig Factor, Gray, Havre; Andromache, Andrews, West Indies; George, Knight, Mobile; Wilson, Britton, Dublin; Scho. Richard, Harvey, Havana; Southern Trader, Snow, Boston; Hetty Jackson, Lynch, Norfolk; Mark Time, Choat, do; Abigail, Briggs, West Indies; Emulous, Van Name, Norfolk; sloop David, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Kensington District, and the unincorporated Northern Liberties, are requested to meet at the House of Daniel Neill, on the Frankford Road, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, on business preparatory to the next Election. Punctual and general attendance is requested. may 5

Union Guards.

A stated meeting of the company will be held at C. Baker's, sign of General Jackson, Race near Eighth street, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. May 5th, 1823. DAVID DAVIS, Secretary.

79th Regiment, P. M.

The Officers of the 79th Regiment, 2d Brigade, P. M. are requested to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening, May 7th, at Thomas Snyder's inn, corner of Brown and Third streets, at 5 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be laid before them. may 5

WM. VANSTAVOREN, Adj.

CIRCUS.

Performance this evening and every evening during the week.
Mr. Hunter's Sixth Night.

Tickets admit only the night they are sold, and pass checks admit none but those to whom the door-keepers give them.

Doors open at half past 6, and performance commence at half past 7 o'clock.

The evening's entertainments to commence with the Grand Entree, with a magnificent display of beautiful horses.

The wonderful Ponies will go through their performances.

Horsemanship by the whole troop.

A new Scotch Ballet, got up under the direction of Mr. Parker, called

THE HIGHLAND LADDIE;

Or, the Female Archer.

Horsemanship by Master Turner.

Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.

Still vaulting, by the whole troop of flying phenomena—Clem. M. Williams.

Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.

To conclude with the grand Equestrian Melo Drama of

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

The whole of the equestrian performances under the immediate direction of Mr. Blyth, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.

Box 50 cents—children under ten years of age admitted to the boxes at 25 cents. Pit 25 cents. Tickets to be had from 11 until 2 o'clock, and at night at the office.

During the continuance of the company in Philadelphia, Mr. Blyth proposes to teach a select number of Ladies and Gentlemen the elegant art of riding and managing a horse with ease and safety. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office, or Mr. Thomas Desilver's Book Store, 253, Market street. may 7—It

PUBLIC ARMS.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Philadelphia county, May 5, 1823.

All persons residing within the bounds of the 2d brigade, 1st division, P. M. who may have arms in their possession, belonging to the commonwealth, which they are not entitled to hold, are requested to deliver them immediately to the nearest officer within the bounds of their company, battalion, or regiment, which officer or officers will cause the same to be delivered at the office of the subscriber, No. 229, North Sixth street, four doors above Callowhill. A reasonable compensation is allowed by law for the transportation or delivery of the same.

Unless the above order is immediately complied with, legal measures will be pursued to enforce it.

JACOB G. TRYON,

Brigade inspector, 2d brigade, 1st Division, P. M. may 7—1623

POSTPONED SALE.

No. 414, Freeman's Real Estate Register.

On Thursday Evening,

The 8th May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House,

The one undivided third part of the

following described premises, viz. A certain

Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot of

land, situate in the district of Southwark,

containing in breadth on Water street and Penn street,

nineteen feet eleven inches or thereabouts, and in depth

said and west from Water street to Penn street

said ninety feet or thereabouts, bounded by ground now

or late of Margaret Nicholas on the south, by ground

now or late of John Lardner on the north, by Penn

street on the west, and by Water street on the east.

T. B. Freeman & Son,

may 7—2dt Auctioneers.

A. I. SHYMANSKI

DENTIST,

No. 3, SANSON STREET—PHILADELPHIA.

April 29—1823

Wanted—A Good Cook.

One who understands her business and can produce

good recommendations; to such a person liberal wages

will be given. Apply at the sign of the Arabian Horse,

in Front street above Arch. May 6—dtf.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

The Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under this disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, recommended as an infallible cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, even in its worst form, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box (with directions), which generally effects a cure. Prepared and sold at

Jas. A. Austin's

Drug and Chemical store, No. 273, N. Third street, 5 mo. 7—3dt

Philadelphia.

Just Published, and for Sale by

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, CHESNUT STREET.

A Defence of Lay Teaching.

"They that were scattered abroad went every where preaching."—St. Luke.

"After the martyrdom of Stephen, all the disciples, except the twelve only, being scattered through Judaea and Samaria, preached to the Jews."—Eusebius.

"Laymen are invited to preach by the bishops."—Alexander, bishop of Jerusalem.—in Iusebius.

"He that teaches, although he be one of the city, yet if he be skilful in the word, and grave in his manners, let him teach."—Constitutions.

"In the beginning of Christianity—a general commission was granted unto all—to preach the gospel in ecclesiastical assemblies."—Hilary.

Price 75 cents. may 7

No. 482 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

A most beautiful and Healthy Country

Residence.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 10th,

At half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at public vendue at the Merchants' Coffee House; the following described valuable Real Estate.

All that two story stone rough

cast message or tenement, brick rough

cast stable and coach house and lot or

piece of land, situated at the north west-

ern side of Bridge street and Sixth street, in the thriving

village of Mantua, at the heights on the western side

of the river Schuylkill, only two miles and a half from

the Court-House in Philadelphia.

The lot is one hundred and five feet front, and in depth

to Garden street one hundred and sixty feet. The house

is twenty-five feet by front, is built in the most approved

style and of the best materials, the parlours communicating

with large folding doors, and the eastern and western

sides shaded with large piazzas—the stable and

coach house are the most complete of their kind, highly

finished, and plastered all through, and surmounted with

a cupola.

There is a pleasure garden, adorned with the rarest

ornamented trees and plants, a kitchen garden well cropped

with the best vegetables, and having in it some of the

choicest fruit trees in the United States; an

ice house filled with ice; a pump of pure, wholesome and

never failing water, and every other comfort and convenience.

Clear of all ground rent. Possession will be delivered

immediately. The payments will be made easy.

T. B. FREEMAN & SON,

may 6—stutth. Auctioneers.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of levam facias to me directed,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON DAY,

The 10th of May inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

All that certain messuage or

tenement and two contiguous lots or

pieces of land, situate in Germantown

township, described together as follows,

viz.—Beginning at a stone set for a corner, on the

south-west side of the great road leading from Philadelphia

to North Wales, thence by land late of Jacob

Ketz, south forty degrees and thirty minutes, west forty

perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew Allen, jr.

south twenty eight degrees, east thirteen perches and one

twentieth part of a perch, to a stone set for a corner, on

the north side of a certain thirty feet wide street or lane,

commonly called Allen's lane; thence by the same side

of the said lane north forty degrees and thirty minutes,

east forty perches to another stone set for a corner in

the aforesaid side of the said great road, thence by the

same north twenty-eight degrees, west thirteen perches

and one twentieth part of a perch to the place of begin-

ning—containing three acres, four perches and five-

tenths of a perch, be the same more or less within the

said limits.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of

Jacob Ketz, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1823.

may 7—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed,

Will be sold at Public Vendue,

ON MONDAY,

The 19th of May inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

All that certain lot or piece of

ground, and the four frame messuages or

tenements thereon erected, situate on

the east side of the Frankford road in

Kensington, containing in breadth on the said road forty

feet, and in depth extending eastward at right angles

one hundred feet; bounded on the north by ground in

the possession of — Springer; on the east by Sa-

rah street; on the south by ground granted to —

Welch; and on the west by the Frankford road aforesaid; subject to a ground rent of \$40 per annum, payable

half yearly.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of

Martin Wible, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1823.

may 7—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON FRIDAY,

The 9th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house

of William Wright, in Roxborough Township.

A QUANTITY of household and kitchen furniture

consisting of beds, bedsteads, and bedding, tables, mahog-

any tables, chairs &c. &c.

Also, 5 cows, 3 horses, 1 wagon, 2 carts, plow, harrow,

geers, rye in the ground, &c. &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of

William Wright, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1823.

may 5—3t.

City of Philadelphia and Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

SARAH NELSON, you are hereby notified, pursu-

ant to an alias subpoena directed to you, and now in

the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Phila-

delphia, that you be and appear before the Judges of

our Court of Common Pleas for the said city and coun-

ty, at the said Court, to be held at the County Court

House, in the said city, on the first Monday of June

next, to answer the libel of your husband, MARTIN

NELSON, praying a divorce from the bonds of matri-

mony.

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, April 29, 1823.

April 29—wt.



HAT very prevalent misfortune, the loss of the up-

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front teeth, induces the subscriber to

per front